UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/575,980	DOUIRI ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MARIE GEORGES HENRY	2455	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 February 2009</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>14-20 and 23-28</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>14-20 and 23-28</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to the applicant request for continued examination filed on 02/24/2009. Claims 1-13, 21, and 22 are canceled. Claims 14, 25, and 26 are amended. Claims 14-20 and 23-28 are pending. Claims 14-20 and 23-28 are directed to an operating method for a server communicating with a client.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for lack of antecedent

basis. The term "back-transmitted" before first page identification data in page 2, lines

29-30, has not been disclosed before. Appropriate clarification is needed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section

122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for

patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United

States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international

application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for

purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the

international application designated the United States and was published under Article

21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claims 14-20 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated

by **Peiffer** et al (hereinafter "Peiffer") **(US 2003/0037108 A1)**.

Pieffer discloses the invention as claim an operating method for a server communicating

with a client *(see abstract).*

Regarding claim 14, Pieffer discloses a method of operating a server communicating

with a client, comprising:

opening by the client a plurality, of window instances individually

selectable with distinct operational settings for accessing Web pages (Pieffer, [0030],

[0041], fig. 3, a client is using a web browser having several windows to display web

pages; a feature selecting web resources is disclosed);

receiving from the client a first Web page request from a first window

instance of the plurality of window instances (Pieffer, [0033] , a user at a client makes a

request for a desired web resource);

attaching first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the

first page request, by the server (Pieffer, [0034], a Session Identifier identifies the

interaction between the client and a server);

transmitting the first page including the first page identification data to the

client, by the server (Pieffer, [0035], SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request

during each transaction);

receiving a second Web page request from the client (Pieffer, [0041], a second request is made for another web page),

the second page request including a transmission of the first page identification data back to the server only if the second Web page request originates from the first window instance (Pieffer, [0052] , a new request includes a SSID and prior transactions data),

the first page identification data including at least one specific transmission identifier for identifying the first window instance (Pieffer, [0035], SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each Web page transaction);

storing the transmitted first page identification data by the server (Pieffer, [0043], the server stores SID in a lookup table);

attaching second page identification data to a second page corresponding to the second page request, by the server (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the appropriate form suitable for identifying a session),

wherein the second page identification data includes at least one further

specific transmission identifier for identifying a second window instance (Pieffer, [0043],

the history of all transactions recorded under SID during a transaction is tailored for the

client),

wherein the operational settings of the second window instance are

different from the operational settings of the first window instance (Pieffer, [0057], a

client movement is tracked no matter which link is selected);

transmitting the second page including the second page identification

data to the client, by the server (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the appropriate

form suitable for identifying a session);

storing the transmitted second page identification data by the server, if

the back- transmitted first page identification data are identical to any previously stored

page identification data (Pieffer, [0043] , the server stores SID in a lookup table);

storing the transmitted second page identification data and the back-

transmitted first page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification

data are not identical to any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0046],

when a new request is detected, the server gathers SID information and modifies

resources and identification according to new SID);

comparing the respective transmission identifiers to identify a respective window instance from which a Web page request has been made (Pieffer, [0040], a system is matching detected SSID in order to identify requests); and

based on the results of the comparing, applying operational settings appropriate to the respective window instance (Pieffer, [0041], based on selected SSID a customized response is given).

Regarding claim 15, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, further comprising: assigning selection data to the first and second page identification data (Pieffer, [0041], a web resource is received by the client according to a selected SSID); and

transmitting the second page to the client based upon the selection data assigned to the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is identical to a transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the appropriate form suitable for identifying a session).

Regarding claim 16, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 15, wherein, if the

specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification

data is not identical to a previously stored transmission identifier included in any

previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0046], when a new request is

detected, the server gathers SID information and modifies resources and identification

according to new SID),

the second page is transmitted based upon the selection data

assigned to one of the specific transmission identifiers included in any of the previously

stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0052] , a new request includes a SSID and prior

transactions data), and

the server assigns the selection data assigned to the one specific

transmission identifier to the specific transmission identifier included in the back-

transmitted first page identification data (Pieffer, [0043] , the server stores SID in a

lookup table according to the story of all recorded transactions) .

Regarding claim 17, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein

the first and second page identification data include a window identifier related to the

first respectively a further window instance (Pieffer, [0033] , a user at a client makes a

request for a desired web resource),

the server maintains the window identifier, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is identical to a transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0035] , SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each Web page transaction), and

the server assigns an updated window identifier to the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is not identical to a transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0035], SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each Web page transaction).

Regarding claim 18, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 17, wherein, if the specific transmission identifier included in the back-transmitted first page identification data is not identical to any transmission identifier included in any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0035] , SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each Web page transaction),

the second page is transmitted based upon the selection data assigned to such page identification data having a transmission identifier including such

window identifier being identical to the window identifier included in the back-transmitted

first page identification data (Pieffer, [0035], SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the

request during each Web page transaction).

Regarding claim 19, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the

server attaches the first and second page identification data to the first respectively

second page as hidden input fields which are not displayed when displaying the

respective page (Pieffer, [0035] , servers are disclosed attaching cookies to

identification features) .

Regarding claim 20, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the

first or second page includes at least one address pointing to a further page, and

the server attaches the first respectively second page identification data as parameters

assigned to the respective transmitted page (Pieffer, [0057], a web page selected at a

client browser includes a URL identifier).

Regarding claim 23, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the

server attaches the first or second page identification data to the first respectively

second page by attaching a software program to the respective page, the software

program configured to attach on the client side to the second page request an

attachment file having the second page identification data if the second page request

originates from the first window instance (Pieffer, [0057], a client movement is tracked

no matter which link is selected).

Regarding claim 24, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14,

 wherein the server attaches to the first or second page a variable having a current

value and a program for execution by the client upon displaying the respective page in a

window, the client upon executing the program modifies the current value of the variable

if the current value corresponds to an initial value of the variable (Pieffer, [0085], the

client and the server are communicating in a way that includes sending resources and

matching SSID that track statefullness), and

the client upon executing the program repeats the first respectively

second page request such that the first respectively second page identification data are

back-transmitted to the server, if the current value does not correspond to the initial

value of the variable(Pieffer, [0085], fig. 13, transaction process are repeating until

appropriated SSID is tracked statefully).

Regarding claim 25, Pieffer discloses a computer readable medium encoded with a

software program for operating a server communicating with a client, wherein when the

software program is executed the operation of the server comprises:

opening by the client a plurality of window instances individually

selectable with distinct operational settings for accessing Web pages (Pieffer, [0030],

[0041], fig. 3, a client is using a web browser having several windows to display web

pages; a feature selecting web resources is disclosed);

receiving from the client a first Web page request from a first window

instance of the plurality of window instances (Pieffer, [0033] , a user at a client makes a

request for a desired web resource);

attaching first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the

first page request (Pieffer, [0034], a Session Identifier identifies the interaction between

the client and a server);

transmitting the first page including the first page identification data to the

client (Pieffer, [0035], SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each

transaction);

receiving a second Web page request from the client (Pieffer, [0041], a

second request is made for another web page),

the second page request including a transmission of the first page

identification data back to the server only if the second Web page request originates

from the first window instance, the first page identification data including at least one

specific transmission identifier for identifying the first window instance (Pieffer, [0052] , a

new request includes a SSID and prior transactions data);

storing the transmitted first page identification data (Pieffer, [0043], the

server stores SID in a lookup table);

attaching second page identification data to a second page

corresponding to the second page request (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the

appropriate form suitable for identifying a session),

wherein the second page identification data includes at least one further

specific transmission identifier for identifying a second window instance, wherein the

operational settings of the second window instance are different from the operational

settings of the first window instance (Pieffer, [0043], the history of all transactions

recorded under SID during a transaction is tailored for the client);

transmitting the second page including the second page identification data

to the client (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the appropriate form suitable for

identifying a session);

storing the transmitted second page identification data, if the back-

transmitted first page identification data are identical to any previously stored page

identification data (Pieffer, [0043] , the server stores SID in a lookup table); and

storing the transmitted second page identification data and the back-

transmitted first page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification

data are not identical to any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0043] ,

the server stores SID in a lookup table according to the story of all recorded

transactions); and

comparing the respective transmission identifiers to identify a respective

window instance from which a Web page request has been made (Pieffer, [0040], a

system is matching detected SSID in order to identify requests); and

based on the results of the comparing, applying operational settings

appropriate to the respective window instance (Pieffer, [0040], a system is matching

detected SSID in order to identify requests).

Regarding claim 26, Pieffer discloses a server for establishing a communication with a

client, the server comprising a bulk storage memory having a software program for

operating the server, wherein when the software program is executed the operation of

the server comprises:

opening by the client a plurality of window instances individually

selectable with distinct operational settings for accessing Web pages (Pieffer, [0030],

[0041], fig. 3, a client is using a web browser having several windows to display web

pages; a feature selecting web resources is disclosed);

receiving from the client a first Web page request from a first window

instance of the plurality of window instances (Pieffer, [0033] , a user at a client makes a

request for a desired web resource);

attaching first page identification data to a first page corresponding to the

first page request (Pieffer, [0034], a Session Identifier identifies the interaction between

the client and a server);

transmitting the first page including the first page identification data to the

client (Pieffer, [0035], SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each

transaction);

receiving a second Web page request from the client (Pieffer, [0041], a

second request is made for another web page),

the second page request including a transmission of the first page

identification data back to the server only if the second Web page request originates

from the first window instance (Pieffer, [0052] , a new request includes a SSID and prior

transactions data),

the first page identification data including at least one specific transmission

identifier for identifying the operational settings of the first window instance Pieffer,

[0035] , SSIDs and identifiers are appended to the request during each Web page

transaction);

storing the transmitted first page identification data (Pieffer, [0043], the

server stores SID in a lookup table);

attaching second page identification data to a second page corresponding

to the second page request (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the appropriate form

suitable for identifying a session),

wherein the second page identification data includes at least one further

specific transmission identifier for identifying the operational settings of a second

window instance (Pieffer, [0043], the history of all transactions recorded under SID

during a transaction is tailored for the client),

wherein the operational settings of the second window instance are different from the operational settings of the first window instance (Pieffer, [0057], a client movement is tracked no matter which link is selected);

transmitting the second page including the second page identification data to the client (Pieffer, [0042], column 2, SID takes the appropriate form suitable for identifying a session);

storing the transmitted second page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are identical to any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0043] , the server stores SID in a lookup table);

storing the transmitted second page identification data and the back-transmitted first page identification data, if the back-transmitted first page identification data are not identical to any previously stored page identification data (Pieffer, [0046], when a new request is detected, the server gathers SID information and modifies resources and identification according to new SID);

comparing the respective transmission identifiers to identify a respective window instance from which a Web page request has been made (Pieffer, [0040], a system is matching detected SSID in order to identify requests); and

based on the results of the comparing, applying operational settings appropriate to the respective window instance (Pieffer, [0041], based on selected SSID a customized response is given).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, ff the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Peiffer** in view of **Laux** et al. (hereinafter "Laux") (**US 7,207, 044 B2**).

Pieffer discloses the invention substantially as claim an operating method for a server communicating with a client *(see abstract).*

Regarding claim 27, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14.

Although Pieffer discloses a transmission feature with identifier, he does not disclose the method further comprising: the server, upon receiving the second request, first transmits a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third request as assigned parameters.

Laux discloses the method further comprising: the server, upon receiving the second request, first transmits a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third request as assigned parameters (Laux, column 15, lines 15-30, a communication message request is sent with another one encapsulated in it, the encapsulated message request is return to the client with a client identification).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Laux requesting feature in Pieffer system in order to create a communication system with a requesting feature in order to avoid diverting message to another server.

Regarding claim 28, Pieffer discloses the method as claimed in claim 14.

Although Pieffer discloses a transmission feature with identifier, he does not disclose the method further comprising: the server, upon receiving the second request, first transmits a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third request as an attachment file, wherein the server transmits a delete command for this attachment file to the client together with a page transferred to the client in response to the third request being sent back by the client to the server.

Laux discloses the method further comprising: the server, upon receiving the second request, first transmits a third request to the client, which third request is to be sent back by the client to the server, wherein the server attaches the identification data to the transmitted third request as an attachment file, wherein the server transmits a delete command for this attachment file to the client together with a page transferred to the client in response to the third request being sent back by the client to the server (Laux, column 15, lines 15-30, column 17, lines 21-24, a communication message request is sent with another one encapsulated in it, the encapsulated message request is return to the client with a client identification; if the client program determines there is no further request, the server returns an acknowledgment message that the tunnel is torn down).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Laux requesting feature in Pieffer system in order to create a communication system with a requesting feature in order to avoid diverting message to another server.

6. The prior arts made of record and not relied upon are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bates et al. (US 6,456,307 B1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of using browser for displaying web pages. Melero et al. (US 2002, 0111879 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of accessing a remote server. Shuping et al. (US 6,313,855 B5) is made part of the record because of the teaching of browsing documents. Reitmeier (US 2002, 0184632 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of web media services. Sogabe et al. (US 2003, 0051022 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of web page managements. Wei (US 2004,003 0719 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of a web page system. Jellum et al. (6,915, 482 B2) is made part of the record because of the teaching of a web page access. Davis et al. (US 5,937,160 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of identifier systems. Kim et al. (US 7,246, 147 B2) is made part of the record because of the teaching of identifier systems.

Response to Argument

7. Applicant's arguments filed on February 24, 2009 with respect to claims 14-20 and

23-28 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be **directed to

Marie Georges Henry whose telephone number is (571) 274-3226.** The examiner

can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7:30am - 4:00pm. If attempts to reach the

examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can

be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status

of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval

(PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from

either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is

available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see

http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you

would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the

automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-

1000.

/Marie Georges Henry/

Examiner, Art Unit 2455

/saleh najjar/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2455